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Soviet Medical Services, Tihwa, Sinkiang - 1946

1. In June 1946 Chinese Communists in Sinkiang, led by Soviet citizens, tried to overthrow the Nationalist provincial government (the Elee Rebellion). The rebels were put down and Soviet leaders promised Governor Chang Tzu-Chung (who consistently worked for a wedding of Nationalist-Communist interests in the province) that they would withdraw from political activity in Sinkiang. It was merely a surface withdrawal. 50X1
2. A result of the rebellion's failure was a change of staff at Tihwa's municipal hospital. [Redacted] it was Chinese-administered and staffed, but at the time of the rebellion it had been Soviet-administered.
3. The Soviet administration had trained Chinese Communist medical personnel for hospital work "on the job" without benefit of academic instruction and in the following manner: (1) young men and women were hired as nurses' aides; (2) after a little experience some of these were promoted to nurses; (3) some of the nurses became doctors' aides; (4) the best doctors' aides became doctors. These last could diagnose and operate as they pleased.
4. When the Soviet administration left the hospital a clinic was set up at the Soviet Consulate in Tihwa and provincials were enticed to go there for free medication and sometimes money for "needed nourishment."
5. Under Chinese administration the hospital had 100 beds, 30 of these in the psychiatric ward; a good GE imitation, Soviet-made X-ray machine; and several Ford imitation, Soviet-made automobiles with poor quality pneumatic tires. Critical hospital posts were limited to competent medical personnel.

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Trends in Medical Research - 1940-1948

6. There was very little research done (1) because of a lack of trained help, (2) because people (including scientists) were hungry and anxious, (3) because Western research publications were not available. Publications available after World War II were often microfilmed and [Redacted] ordinary hand magnifying glass. [Redacted] paper. 50X1

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7. During this period medical activity was confined to the usual fighting of animal and human infectious diseases. In 1945 in Szechuan Province there was a sizeable anti-rinderpest campaign, and anti-schistosomiasis efforts in the Yangtze River Valley, begun in 1930, were carried on. There was a widespread rumor during World War II that large numbers of K¹ [redacted] into streams in the Yangtze region to learn to swim became infected with schistosomes. [redacted] for detailed account of an anti-schistosomiasis research station to be established at Szewui, Kwangtung in 1951.) 50X1

Quality of Medical Research Since 1948

8. China's best trained researchers in medical and related fields are men past their prime, not likely to want to cooperate with the Communists, and working at reduced efficiency because of fear.
9. Younger men, trained under the Nationalist regime, are good researchers and are, perhaps, willing to cooperate with the Communists. Many of these would be bacteriologists because there are always more men in this specialty in China than in any other in the medical range.
10. In 1949 there were about 10 thousand Western trained MD's in all China. Only a small percentage of this number, as here in the US, would have an inclination to research. Those who do would have the necessary basic training. It may be of some importance that, over the years, a significant number - not a majority - of US trained Chinese medical men came to the US with a neutral attitude, returned to China with an anti-US feeling.
11. Research equipment would be almost entirely imported and is probably in short supply. I feel that Soviet-made equipment would generally be inferior, but the Soviet-made X-ray machine [redacted] was a good GE imitation.

Psychiatry - 1947-1951

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12. In 1947 the National Neuropsychiatric Institute was founded in Nanking as an experiment. It was supported by the Ministry of Health.
13. The Institute hospital had 100 beds and a basic staff of 10 MD's (psychiatrists), two psychologists, three social workers. The World Health Organization (WHO) provided an additional psychiatrist and one psychiatric nurse.

14.

15. The Institute gave psychiatric treatment to all comers, but its special project was determining the normal behavior pattern of children for each year of life to 15 years of age. We had selected 50 "normal" children and had collected some data on behavior, intelligence development and physical health - hardly a year's work - when I fled the mainland. Actually, from the beginning of the project none of us was in a mood to accomplish much.

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16. The child study was selected primarily because it was inexpensive to pursue, involving mostly observation and record keeping. Psychometric and other testing materials were made at the Institute and what little equipment we needed was supplied by the Ministry of Health, UNNRA and WHO.

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Research Policy Makers in Communist China

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18. [redacted] who sets research policy in China now. What I know of the old regime may have implications for today. Medical research was nominally set by the Ministry of Health, but it was usually guided by people with a Peking Union Medical College connection. Infectious diseases dominated the public health program.

Communist China's Future Researchers

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19. [redacted]

20. With respect to the training of new people, [redacted] Communist policy of abbreviated, accelerated training will hurt research.

Research and Research Areas

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| 21. Plague | Fukien Province. In 1946-47 there were WHO plague specialists in Fukien. |
| Encephalitis | Peking |
| Schistosomiasis | Yangtze River Valley |
| Kalazar (a protozoan disease endemic to regions south of the Yellow River) | Research would be centered probably at Hsuechow (Soochow), Kiangsu Province. |

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